

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. NO. 1242.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1809.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will reform his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid. Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

Charles Humphreys
WILL practice Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. May, 1809.

NOTICE.
WILLIAM MACBEAN will practice Law in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts—his office is removed to the house of Mr. Danl. Bradford, on Main-street. Lexington, 23d May, 1809.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity. He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout. May 16th, 1808.

COW POCK INOCULATION.
DOCTOR JO. BOSWELL has procured some Genuine Cow Pock Matter, and will inoculate all that may call on him. June 12th, 1809.

COW POX.
DR. E. WARFIELD is happy in being able to inform the citizens of Lexington, that he has now the Genuine Cow Pox Matter, taken from the arms of those inoculated here; and will inoculate at his own house, from them that have it in its proper state, or at the houses of any of those who may desire it, in town or country. June 10th, 1809.

CASH given for HEMP, by
Fisher & Sutton.
Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years. Lexington, 3d Feb. 1808.

To be Sold or Rented,
A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber. if 90 E Sharpe.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels Stone Coals,
delivered at this place—Apply to
Cuthbert Banks. Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

Garrett and Mills,
HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP. Lexington, February, 1809.

I WANT to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boon's Creek, Fayette county.

Jeremiah Rogers.
Feb'y. 16, 1809.

For Sale
THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. John Rogers.

Generous Wages
WILL be given, and every necessary instruction, to a man who will engage himself for three years, to work at the Cotton spinning business. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, integrity and sobriety. Wanted, also, two or three BOYS, as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of
John Jones, Water-street, Lexington.

THE assignees of John Jordan,
Jan. hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees. By order of the assignees. Lexington, September 19, 1808.

A Mule Strayed
FROM my farm in the month of October last—one or two joints have been taken off the tail, and it is branded on the near shoulder Br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule in that distance. Any person who will send it home, or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.

Robert Barr.
Locust Grove, near Lexington, April 22d, 1809.

This mule will be 2 or 3 years old this spring.

Stolen
ON the night of the 12th instant, from my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a bay HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands high, six years old, nicked and bobbed, no marks recollected. Ample compensation will be made those who will bring him to
James B. January. June 20th, 1809.

BLUE DYING
Next door to Patterson Bain's Hat Manufactory, on Main Street. Hugh Crawford.

For CASH I will sell COSSACK BOOTS at Six Dollars a pair. H. C. Lexington, April 29, 1809.

Harrison, set.
Taken up by Jesse Plunkett, on Raven creek, a Red Horse four years old, fourteen hands high, some saddle spots, and branded on the near shoulder with a S. O. S. appraised to \$40
Chester Cbinn, j. p. H. C. May 20th, 1809.

A Pasture for Cattle,
ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Macnitt's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December. May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good LIME. April 18, 1809.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co
Have received an assortment of RITTEN HOSE's improved SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, prices from \$37 to \$46; PLATTING INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS. They have likewise received a quantity of best PRINTING INK. Lexington, May 22d, 1809.

MACCOUN, TILFORD, & Co.
HAVE this day received from Philadelphia the following VALUABLE BOOKS.

Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary; a Translation of the Bible from the Septuagint, by Charles Thompson, late secretary to the Congress of the U. States; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Campbell's Lectures on Church History, to which is added his celebrated Essay on Miracles; Richerand's Physiology; Rippin's Hymns; a new edition, with a supplement containing the improvements in the 14th London edition; Telemachus; the Discarded Son, a celebrated novel, by Mrs. Roche; Zollikofer's Sermons; Cowper's Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's Poetical Works; Newton on the Prophecies; Reid's Essays; Duncan's Dispensary; St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, a new edition with numerous original notes and illustrations, by B. S. Barton, M. D. Sanders's Select Sermons; Vicar of Wakefield in French; Briggs's Cookery; Mysteries of Utopia; Children of the Abbey; Franklin's Works; Dwight's edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Village Dialogues; do. Sermons; Cox's American Dispensary; Buck's Miscellaneous Works; Perrin's Grammar; Pomey's French Spelling Book; The Lovers of La Vendee, a new Novel; Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voyages; Brown's concordance; Corinna, by Madam de Stael Holstein; the Life of Fox; St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel; Petrarch's Rymes; Lay of an Irish Harp, or Metrical Fragments, by Miss Owens; Accums Analysis of Minerals; do. Chemistry; Foundling of Beigrade, a new Novel, translated from the French by W. Jennings; Don Quixotte; Smart's Horace; Fuller's Gospel of our own Witness; David's Psalms, with Brown's Notes; Pocket Bibles with and without Psalms; Horrors of St. Domingo, in Letters by a Lady, written to Col. Burr; Cowper's Task; Murray's Materia Medica; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Charms of Literature; Clerk's Magazine; Barrow's Lectures; Volney's Ruins; Court of St. Cloud; Bonaparte's Campaigns; History of Chili, by the Abbe Molina; Smith's Letters to Belsham; Gilie's Greece; Cox's Medical Dictionary; Henning and Munford's Reports; Kyd on Exchange; do. on Awards; Graydon's Digest; The whole proceedings in the case Olmstead and others, against Rittenhouse's executors with the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and other matters relative to this important subject, collected and arranged by R. Peters, jun. The World a new Comedy, in five acts, performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, and published in London in 1808; Blind Boy a melo drama in two acts, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan Postfree; the Man of the World; Adalgitha, &c. &c. They have now on hand an extensive collection of Books and Stationery, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia and New-York prices; and in general without charging for carriage. Also in the press and will be published in a few weeks, Guthrie's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar abridged, from the Twentieth London edition.

Lexington, June 9th, 1809.

J. & D. Maccoun
Have for sale at the most reduced prices, by wholesale or retail an extensive assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pieces of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, and fifty boxes of best Spanish Segars. They are as usual supplied from their nail manufactory with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought Nails. Lexington, April 25th, 1809.

A REQUEST.
HAVING purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it—I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had. William T. Barry. December 17th, 1807.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm of
Nathan B. Beall, near Louisville, a BROWN BAY Mare, five years old, last spring, about fifteen hands high, with a small white in her forehead, her legs armed, crooked in her hock joints, remarkable small delicate legs, not branded. Who will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Maupin, of Jefferson, or H. Breck ridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded. Nov. 26, 1808.

Boats for Sale.
THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New-Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo. Thomas Hart. Nov. 25, 1808.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Limestone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson. J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him. January 20, 1809.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.
I WILL sell Nine Negroes—an excellent house carpenter and joiner, his wife and seven children. Four of their children are boys; two nearly grown, a third large enough to plough, the fourth a boy of four years old. Two of the girls are serviceable, the third a child of eighteen months old. My price may be known, and negroes seen by application to
Saml. H. Woodson, Jessamine county, 8th May, 1809.

The Kentucky Hotel.
THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above stile. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public. Cutbert Banks Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.
STRAYED from the subscriber, adjoining the town of Cynthiana, Harrison county, the 18th May last, a bay horse, fifteen hands and upwards high, three years old last spring, branded I S on the near shoulder, Roman nose, and a star in the forehead as well as I remember, one hind foot white, dock rather short, slim made. Whoever will deliver the said horse to me, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, by
Henry D. Elbert. Harrison county, Ky. July 4th, 1809.

The highest price in CASH will be given for
Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by
John Lockwood, corner of Upper and High-streets, Lexington, May 20, 1809.

Notice.
SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE is now kept in Main Street, next door but one to Samuel Ayres, and directly opposite Gen. Robert Todd's. Joseph Crockett, Supervisor. Lexington, July 1, 1809.

LOTTERY.
TWENTY THOUSAND MAY BE GAINED FOR TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS. In the third class of the Lottery authorized by law for removing obstructions in the RIVER LEHIGH, IN PENNSYLVANIA. A Scheme of the Lottery may be seen at the POST OFFICE IN LEXINGTON, KY. where TICKETS may also be had May 10, 1809.

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office, Price, Twelve and a Half Cents, A NEW AND CANDID INVESTIGATION OF THE QUESTION, IS REVELATION TRUE? Proving the impossibility of Natural Religion, and the certainty of Revealed. BY JAMES FISHBACK, OF LEXINGTON.

SCOTT COUNTY, CIRCUIT COURT SECT. July Term, 1809.

John Hawkins complainant, vs. William Waddy and John Hawkins, defendants. In Chancery.

This day comes the complainant, by his attorney, who having filed his bill of complaint against the defendants, and proved to the satisfaction of the court that William Waddy, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that that the said William Waddy do appear here on the sixth day of the next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed against him, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeably to law. A copy. Attest, Cary L. Clarke, C. S. C. C.

I will sell my HOUSE & LOTS on High and Water streets, together or separately, for part cash in hand, and a liberal credit, if required, for the balance. The house is two stories, good sound logs, chinked, weatherboarded and plastered, 28 by 24 feet—a two story Brick Kitchen, Dairy, and Smoke House; also, a Brick Stable and Carriage House. The situation on High street, is remarkably pleasant and healthy. Jno. Wigglesworth. Lexington, July 28th, 1809.

TO MERCHANTS.
Just received, and for sale by LEWIS SANDERS, 42 Packages Merchandise, viz: 316 Pieces assorted 7-8 Prints, in cases 21 ditto ditto 9-8 Superfine Fancies 25 ditto Furnitures, assorted 4 ditto Furniture Checks 36 ditto Gingham 40 ditto 7-8 Cotton Plattillas, imitation of German 40 ditto 7-8 Black Cambricks 281 ditto 4-4 and 6-4 Plain Cambricks Muslins 80 ditto Shirting Muslin 21 ditto assorted good and cheap neat Fancy Muslins 13 doz ditto handsome & cheap Muslin Shawls 34 elegant Muslin Worked Dresses or Robes 16 pieces ass'd Waistcoating, chiefly low priced 40 ditto Twilled Nankeens Madras, Cambric and Pullicat, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, and Barcelona ditto 50lbs. or 3,200 balls Pratt's best Sewing Cotton 10 pieces Twist Stripes 10 ditto 9-8 and 5-4 Cotton Huckabacks, for table cloths, &c. &c. 4 ditto black patent Lace 73 doz. men's, misses' and child's Cotton Hose, assorted 2 doz Ladies' Silk ditto 12 doz. Cotton Gloves, 8 gross narrow and 4 gross broad Binding 16 2-3 doz. assorted fashionable Cotton Shawls 17 bales India Muslins, Gurrachs, Baftas, Cossacs, Mamoodies, Sannahs, &c. &c. 1 bale Madras Handkerchiefs, 80 pieces, and 1 bale India Check, 95 pieces 2 cases 7-8 Dimities, 27 and 29 pieces 1 bale good 6-4 Cloths, assorted 1 bale ditto Coatings 1 case 30 pieces, and 1 case 40 pieces Cotton Checks 2 boxes best London Pins, full papers 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 & 5lb. 264 Packets. The above Goods have been well chosen for this market, and will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchasers—to be sold at Philadelphia fair prices, by adding a small commission to cover risk and charges. Lexington 20th June, 1809.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS
MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Fishell & Gallatin, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as makes it the interest of the public to give him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c. N. B. A lad of respectable connections, wanted as an apprentice. 12m

Valuable Property For Sale.
A LOT of GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Granary. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber. 45 George Anderson.

Should the above property not be sold in two weeks the buildings will be rented. Lexington, October 11, 1808.

FOR SALE.
ONE hundred and two acres of land, lying about three miles from Lexington and one half mile from the Limestone road. It has two never failing springs of excellent water, well timbered, mixed with locust, about sixteen acres cleared, with a good cabin and other small buildings. I will sell it low for cash in hand; or I will give a short credit on a part of the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase can call on Capt. Achilles Tandy, who will shew the land.—And for further particulars, apply to Thomas Hughes, Paris, Bourbon, June 20th, 1809.

For Sale
SEVERAL likely young NEGROES, for cash or on short credit, with approved notes in town. Enquire at this office.

To Sportsmen.
THE Lexington Jockey Club Races will commence on Thursday the 12th day of October next, free for any horse, mare or gelding. The first day's purse will be \$300, the heats 4 miles. The second day's purse will be \$150, the heats 3 miles. The third day's purse will be the entrance money of the preceding days, the heats 2 miles. The horses are to start precisely at 12 o'clock, and to carry weights as follows.

Aged Horses, 126 lbs.
6 years old, 122
5 years old, 114
4 years old, 100
3 years old, 86

The horses must be entered by name, with the secretary of the Club before 9 o'clock of the evening preceding the day for which they are entered, or before at the polls. The riders are to be dressed in silk or satin jackets, and to wear caps. John L. Martin, Sec. Lexington Ky. July 11, 1809.

EDUCATION.
MRS. LOCKWOOD, at the earnest solicitation of some of her former patrons in Lexington and its vicinity, respectfully informs them and the public, that she intends recommencing her SEMINARY for Young Ladies again in Lexington, on the 24th day of April next, in the house at the corner of High-street, opposite Mr. Thomas Bodley's. Her terms of tuition the same as before, but the price of board she has reduced to 80 dollars per ann. and hopes her attention will merit patronage. N. B. No Young Lady to enter for less than six months.

To the Public.
THE subscriber having opened a shop on the corner of Limestone and Water-streets; where he does all kinds of WHITSMITH'S WORK, hopes from his knowledge and attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage. All sorts of plain and ornamental Railings, Grates, Iron Doors, for fire proof buildings, Screws of different kinds, and Smith's work in general, executed with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms. N. B. A journeyman and two apprentices wanting to the above business. Thomas Studman. June 1809.

FOUND, on Saturday evening
last, on Water street, a SADDLE and a two bushel BAG, both about half worn.—The owner, by moving property, and paying for this advertisement, may get it again by applying to Thos. Studman, in Lexington. 3w July 30th, 1809.

Fresh Medicine.
JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington. Andrew McCalla.

Within 12 or 18 months past, we have lent to some person in this town, a Bed Pan, and a large Clyster Syringe.—It is hoped that those who have them in possession, will, on seeing this advertisement, return them. A. M. C.

TAKEN up by Thomas Overstreet, living in Jessamine county, near the mouth of Jessamine creek, a chestnut sorrel Mare, eight years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus C1, a small star in her forehead, both hind feet white, 14 hands 3 inches high, appraised to \$50.—Given under my hand this 3d day of June, 1809. John Lowry.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Woodford Circuit, set. June Term, 1809. William Shepherd complt. against John O'Bannon & Elias Langham, defendants. In Chancery.

The defendant Elias Langham not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth.—Therefore, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant shall appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill; or on failure, the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successively. (A copy.) Teste, John M. Kinney, jr. Clk.

Maps of Kentucky, may be had at this office.

TENTH FRENCH BULLETIN.
Ebersdorf, May 23.
After describing the form of the Danube at Ebersdorf, the bulletin states, that on the night of the 20th, the Emperor crossed the Danube, accompanied by Berthier, Massena, and Lannes—they took a position on the 21st, on the left bank, the right wing was at the village of Eiding, and the left at Grof-falpern. Both these villages were taken.—At four in the afternoon, on the 21st the enemy shewed themselves, and attempted to drive our advanced guard into the river—Vain attempt!

The duke of Rivoli (Massena) was first attacked at Grof-falpern, by Bellegarde; he manoeuvred with Melitor's and Lagraud's divisions, and rendered all their attacks abortive.—The duke of Montecello (Lannes) defended Eiding.—The duke of Istria (Des-siers) covered the flank with cavalry. The action was severe. The enemy having 200 cannon and 90,000 men, being the remains of their armies.

Gen. D'Elpaigne divided his corps into squares, but he was killed with a musket ball at the head of his troop, and Gen Foulers was also killed. Gen Nanfouy arrived in the evening on the field of battle, distinguishing himself highly. At eight in the evening the battle ended, and we remained masters of the field. During the night Oudinot's corps, Hillair's division, and two brigades of cavalry, crossed from the right bank to the left. On the 21st, at 4 P. M. the duke of Rivoli was engaged with the enemy, who made several unsuccessful attacks on the village; but Rivoli completely defeated them. The enemy occupying a large space between the right and left wings, we took the resolution of penetrating their centre. The duke of Montebello headed the charge. Oudinot was on the left. St. Hillaire in the centre, and Boudet on the right.—The centre of the enemy could not withstand us; in a moment all was overthrown.

The duke of Istria made several fine charges.—It seemed all over with the Austrian army, when at 7 in the morning an aid-de-camp of the emperor came to inform him that the rising of the Danube had deformed a great number of trees and booms which in consequence of the events in Vienna, had been cut down and laid on the bank, and that they had broken down the bridges which communicated from the right bank with the little island and with the island In-der Lobau.

All the reserve corps which were advancing were upon the right bank, as also part of our heavy cavalry, and all Auerhadt's corps. In consequence of this shocking accident the emperor resolved to flop the troops from advancing. He ordered the duke of Montebello to flop on the field of battle, and take his position with the left wing against a curtain which the Duke of Rivoli covered, and his right wing at Eiding. The cannon, infantry and carriages which belonged to our parks could not be brought over.

The enemy was in the greatest disorder full at the moment when he learnt our bridges had been broken down. The slackening of our fire, and the concentrating our army, left him no doubt respecting the unforeseen accident that had happened. All his cannon and artillery equipage were again brought in a line, and from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M. he made his greatest efforts, supported by 200 cannon, to overthrow the French army—but all his efforts turn only to his discomfiture. Three times he attacked the Villages, and three times he filled them with his dead.—The enemy refused the position which they had left before the attack began, and we remained masters of the field of battle. Their loss has been great.—Prisoners who have been taken say, that they lost 23 Generals and 60 superior officers. Marshal Webber and 1500 prisoners are in our hands. Our loss has also been very considerable—100 killed and 3,000 wounded.

The duke of Montebello (Lannes) was wounded by a cannon ball in the thigh on the 22, in the evening. Gen. Hillaire is also wounded. Gen Durollet was killed.—The waters of the Danube did not permit the bridges to be rebuilt during the night, and the emperor ordered the army to pass the little arm from the left bank, and to take a position at Lobau. We are labouring to replace the bridges, and nothing will be undertaken till they are replaced.

(In addition to these particulars, a great part of the bulletin consists of a sentimental description of the interview between Lannes and Bonaparte; at a time when the marshal's wound was thought to be mortal, in which of course, the duke of Montebello manifested all possible heroism, and evinced the greatest readiness to die for his Emperor; and that the Emperor was melted into tears.)

The bulletin has, however, other passages from which some inferences may be drawing as to the extent of the loss sustained by the French. Bonaparte, it is said, boasts that the retreat was well conducted, though 200 pieces of cannon were playing upon them, which they could not answer, during which 40,000 rounds of shot were fired amongst them. Bonaparte promises to repair his loss, and declares his intentions not to renew the attack till his force is concentrated, and better prepared. He allows the Austrian army to have been well furnished and equipped on the occasion.)

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.
This Bulletin is dated Ebersdorf, 24th May, and relates entirely to the operations in the Tyrol.—The Duke of Dantzig is flattered to have entered Inpruck on the 19th.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.
The Twelfth Bulletin is important only for enabling us to state, that on the 26th, Bonaparte himself was in Ebersdorf, about two miles below Vienna, on the southern bank of the Danube; but his army, we suppose, remained in the Island of Innder-Lobau, for nothing is said to the contrary. He is measuring the height of the Danube with an immense chain, which the Austrians took from the Turks, after the siege of Vienna! He speaks of the arrival of troops, and of every thing, except of operations against the Austrians.

The Danube, he says, will continue to rise till the 15th June!

EIGHTH BULLETIN.
Dutch papers have arrived, containing the eighth French Bulletin. This is dated Vi-

enna, May 17, and conflicts of mere abuse of the Austrian government, without one word of news.

Devout is on the north of the Danube, at Budweis. The French had advanced into Hungary as far as Regellun; the Austrians are near Presburg.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

Ebensdorf, May 28.

On the night of the 26th, our bridges were carried away by the force of the waters, and mills which had been set afloat. We had not time to drive the piles and to fix the great iron chain. One bridge is repaired, another will be to-morrow. On the 27th we heard of the arrival of the army of Italy at Bruck. Gen. Lauriston has formed a junction with his army, not having heard from them for 12 days. The Viceroy this campaign has manifested a *sang froid* and a foresight which evince the great commander. Jellachich, who by his insolent proclamation to the Tyrolese so inflamed their passions, has had his whole corps destroyed. The Archduke John, who wrote with such excessive presumption to the duke of Ragusa, evacuated Gratz yesterday, scarcely carrying with him 20 or 25,000 men of the fine army that entered Italy—his arrogance has terminated in shame and infamy. The people of Italy accompanied our soldiers with tears and benedictions, and gave them every assistance. Their contempt and hatred of the Archduke John were only equalled by their joy at our triumphant approach. Certain papers showed that they bore a great love for the emperor and would not accept offices under the Austrian government.

The regiments of Italy, who distinguished themselves in Poland, covered themselves with glory. The charming country is rapidly progressing to the most happy destinies. All the accounts from the Austrian army state their loss, on the 21st and 22d, to have been enormous; the flower of the army perished. The wits of Vienna say that "Gen. Dantzig saved the Austrian army." Tyrol and Voltag are subjugated. Carniola, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Upper and Lower Austria, are tranquilized and disarmed.

When Trieste was taken possession of, all English colonial produce was confiscated. Saving the Russian Squadron was a circumstance peculiarly agreeable to the Emperor. The junction of the army of Dalmatia approaches.

The brigand Schill, who truly gives himself the title of general in the service of England, who prostitutes the name of the king of Prussia as the satellites of England do that of Ferdinand, has been driven to an island in the Elbe. The King of Westphalia, besides 15,000 native troops, has one Dutch and one French division; add to this two divisions of a corps of observation under Riband and Despeaux, and Beaumont's 3000 cavalry, now disposable by the pacification of Swabia.

The destruction of forty mills which supplied the city of Vienna with bread, is evidence of the hatred of the princes of the house of Lorraine to that city.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

Ebensdorf, June 1.

The bridges on the Danube are entirely rebuilt. They have added to them a flying bridge, and they are preparing all the materials necessary for throwing over another bridge of rafts. Seven machines are driving piles; but the Danube being in several places 24 and 26 feet deep, much time is always taken up in fixing the anchors as the machines are removed. The works however are advancing, and will shortly be finished.

The brigadier general of engineers, Lazowski, is working on the left bank, on the head of a bridge which will be 1600 toises in extent, and will be covered with a good ditch, filled with running water.

The 44th crew of the flotilla of Boulogne, commanded by capt. Baile, has arrived. A great number of boats cruise about the islands and over the bridge, and render a variety of services.

The battalion of navy workmen is employed in making small armed vessels, which will serve to command the river perfectly.

After the defeat of the corps of general Jellachich, M. Mathieu, an officer attached to the staff of the army of Italy, was sent with a dragoon express on the road to Salzburg; having met in succession with a column of 650 troops of the line, and a column of 2000 Landwehrs who were wounded and straggling, summoned them to surrender, and they laid down their arms.

Lauriston, general of division, arrived at Oldenburg, the first county of Hungary, with a strong advanced guard. It appears that there is some commotion in Hungary, that the minds of the people are very much divided, and that the majority is not in favor of Austria.

Lafelle, general of division, has his headquarters opposite Presburg, and has advanced his posts to Altenburg and near to Raab.

Three divisions of the army of Italy have arrived at Neustadt. The viceroy has been for two days at the headquarters of the Emperor.

Gen. Macdonald, commander of one of the corps of the army of Italy, has entered Gratz. They found in the capital of Syria immense magazines of provision and clothing and equipments of every sort.

The Duke of Dantzig is at Lintz. The Prince of Ponte Corvo (Berthier) is marching for Vienna. Vandamme, general of division, from the Wurtembergers, is at St. Polten, Mautern and Krems.

Tranquility prevails at the Tyrol. Cut off by the movements of the duke of Dantzig and of the army of Italy, all the Austrians who had imprudently engaged in this point, have been destroyed, partly by the duke of Dantzig; and the rest, such as the corps of Jellachich, by the army of Italy, those who were in Swabia had no other resource but to attempt in parties to traverse Germany on their way to the Upper Palatinate. They formed a small column of infantry and cavalry who escaped from Lindau, and was met by col. Reiset, of Gen. Beaumont's corps of observation. The column was cut off at Nuernberg, and the whole body, officers and soldiers, laid down their arms.

Vienna is quiet; bread and wine are abundant, but meat, which this capital gets from the interior of Hungary, begins to grow scarce. Contrary to all reasons of policy and humanity, the enemy do every thing to

harve their countrymen, and this city, which contains their wives and children. This conduct is very different from that of our Henry IV. who himself supplied an enemy city he was besieging.

The duke of Montebello [Lafes] died yesterday, at 5 o'clock in the morning. Some time before the emperor converted an hour with him. His majesty sent, by Gen. Rapp, his aid-de-camp, for Dr. Fran, one of the most celebrated physicians of Europe. His wounds were in good condition; but a destructive fever had made the most injurious progress in a few hours. All the aid of the art was unavailing. His majesty ordered the body of the duke of Montebello to be embalmed and carried to France, to receive the honours due to his high rank and eminent services. Thus has departed one of the most distinguished soldiers France has had. In the numerous battles he had been in, he had received 13 wounds. The emperor has shown great sensibility on this loss, which will be felt by all Frenchmen.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

Ebensdorf, June 2.

The army of Dalmatia has gained the greatest success. It has defeated every thing that opposed it at Mont-Kitia, Gradchatz, Lieca and Ottachatz. The commander in chief Sioisevich was taken. The duke of Ragusa arrived on the 28th [May] at Fiume and formed a junction with the grand army, of which the army of Dalmatia was the right extreme. We will make known the relation of the duke of Ragusa on these events.

On the 28th an English Squadron of 4 ships of the line, 2 frigates and a brig appeared before Trieste, with the intention of taking the Russian Squadron. The gen. Count Caffarelli had just arrived then. As the city had no cannon, the Russians landed 24 thirty-sixes, and 16 twenty-fours, and fixed them in battery, and immediately clapped springs to their cables. Every thing was prepared to receive the enemy, who having missed his aim retired.—1000 Austrians who had passed from Krems to the right bank of the Danube were defeated by the Wurtemberg corps, who made 60 prisoners.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

Ebensdorf, June 4.

The enemy had thrown a division of 9000 men on the right bank of the Danube, opposite Presburg, which was entrenched in the village of Engerau. The duke of Auersperg ordered the riflemen [trailleurs] of Hesse Darmstadt, supported by the 12th of the line (infantry) to attack it yesterday. The village was soon carried. A major, 8 officers of the regiment of Beaulieu (among them the grand son of the field marshal) and 400 men were taken. The rest of the regiment were killed, wounded, or driven into the water. The remainder of the division secured themselves in an island till they could repair the river. The riflemen of Hesse Darmstadt fought well.

The Viceroy's headquarters are this day at Oldenburg.

The most valuable effects of the corps have been removed from Buco to Peteravadin, whither the emperors has retired.

The duke of Ragusa is arrived at Laybach.

Gen. Macdonald is master of Gratz. He is surrounding the citadel, which makes a show of resistance.

At the battle of Essling the brigadier Foulers being wounded was thrown from his horse; and major-general Duronnel, one of the emperor's aids, while carrying orders to a division of cuirassiers, who were charging, was also thrown. We have the satisfaction of learning that these two generals and 150 men that we supposed lost, are only wounded, and were found on the field, when the emperor gave orders to concentrate between Essling and Grossaspern, on hearing that the bridges on the Danube had given way.

The Danube is lowering; though from the continuation of the heats, a rise is feared.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

Published by order of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles.

In pursuance of the command of his imperial highness the Generalissimo, the following preliminary report of the brilliant victory obtained the 21st and 22d of May, is issued on the 23d from the headquarters at Beitelsee.

On the 19th and 20th, the emperor Napoleon passed the greater arm of the Danube, with the whole of his army, to which he had drawn all the reinforcements of his powerful allies. He established his main body on the island of Lobau, whence the second passage over the left arm, and his further offensive dispositions, were necessarily to be directed.

His imperial highness resolved to advance with his army to meet the enemy, and not to obstruct his passage, but to attack him after he had reached the left bank, and thus to defeat the object of his intended enterprise.

This determination excited throughout the whole army the highest enthusiasm. Animated by all the feelings of the purest patriotism, and of the most loyal attachment to their sovereign, every man became a hero, and the smothering ruins—the scenes of desolation which marked the track of the enemy through Austria had inflamed them with a just desire of vengeance. With joyful exclamations, with the cry, a thousand times repeated, of—"Live our good emperor," and with victory in their hearts, our columns at noon on the 21st, proceeded on to meet the reciprocal attack of the advancing enemy; and soon after three o'clock the battle commenced. The emperor Napoleon in person directed the movement of his troops, and endeavoured to break through our centre with the whole of his cavalry; that vast body of horse he had supported by 60,000 infantry, his guards, and by 100 pieces of artillery. His wings rested on Alpern and Esslingen, places to the strengthening of which the resources of nature and of art had, as far as was possible, contributed. He was not able, however, to penetrate the compact masses which our battalions presented, and every where his cavalry showed their backs, while our cuirassiers unhorsed his armoured-equip cavaliers, and our light horse carried death into their flanks. It was a gigantic combat, and is scarce capable of description. The battle with the infantry immediately became general. More than 200 pieces of cannon exhibited on both sides a rivalry in the work of destruction. Alpern was ten times taken, lost, and again conquered. Esslingen, after repeated attacks, could not be maintained. At 11 at night the villages were in flames, and we remained masters of the field of battle. The enemy was driven up in a corner, with the island of Lobau and the Danube in the rear. Night had put an end to the carnage.

Meanwhile fire boats, which were floated

down the Danube, destroyed the bridge which the enemy had thrown over the principle branch of the river. The enemy, however, conveyed over during the night, by continual embarkations, all the disposable troops which he had in Vienna and on the Upper Danube, made every possible effort for the reconstruction of his great bridge, and attacked us at 4 in the morning with a furious cannonade from the whole of his artillery, immediately after which an action extended along the whole of the line. Until 7 in the evening every attack was repelled.

The perseverance of the enemy was then compelled to yield to the heroism of our troops, and the most complete victory, crowned the efforts of an army, which, in the French proclamations was declared to be dispersed, and represented as annihilated by the mere idea of the invincibility of their adversaries. The loss of the enemy has been immense; the field of battle is covered with dead bodies, from among which we have already picked up 6000 wounded, and removed them to our hospitals. When the French could no longer maintain themselves in Alpern, the brave Hessians were obliged to make a last attempt, and were sacrificed.

At the departure of the courier the emperor Napoleon was in full retreat to the other side of the Danube, covering his retreat by the possession of the large island of Lobau. Our army is still in close pursuit. The more particular details of the memorable day shall be made known as soon as they are collected. Among the prisoners are the French General Duronnel, general of Division, and Foullet Royer, first chamberlain to the emperor; also the Wurtemberg gen. Roder, who was made prisoner at Nuzdorf, by the second battalion of the Vienna Landwehr.

May 25.—The day before yesterday the headquarters of the Archduke Charles were at Brietenlee, in Marchfeld. The strength of the enemy's army is estimated in the Archduke's report at 60,000 men, besides cavalry. The Archduke on his part had collected all his disposable troops previous to the battle. The regiments of Spleny and Kerpen particularly distinguished themselves. The prince Lichtenstein commanded the reserve cavalry.

SALEM, JULY 22.

By the politeness of Mr. Gould, of Beverly, we have been favoured with the loan of a file of French papers to June 11.

Not having an opportunity to examine the papers till a late hour, we are obliged to content ourselves with an outline of the important contents we find in the latest of them. From the 15th bulletin, dated 2d June, at Ebensof, we learn—The French had great success in Dalmatia, and had taken the commander in chief of the army opposed to them. The Duke of Ragusa, reached Fiume on the 18th May, and made a junction with the army of Italy, of which this was the division on the right. The duke reports that an English Squadron had reached Trieste with a view to seize the Russian fleet—but such dispositions were made as secured the Russian fleet, and the English left the port. A thousand Austrians at Krems on the right bank of the Danube, were made prisoners by the troops of Wurtemberg.

By the 14th bulletin, at Ebensof, June 1st, the bridges on the Danube had been rebuilt, and important preparations had been made on the Danube. After the defeat of Jollichich, the French on the Sava had made many prisoners. Gen. Lafelle had his headquarters near Presburg. Gen. Macdonald had entered Gratz, and had taken immense stores of the enemy. The duke of Dantzig was at Lintz. The prince of Ponte Corvo at Vienna. Vandamme at St. Hulten. Order was restored in the Tyrol—Vienna was quiet. The duke of Montebello (Marshal Lafes) had died of his wounds.

From the Bayonne Journal of June 11, we learn that the French had every success in Dalmatia. By letters from Gaspick, the French had taken more than a thousand prisoners, and having dispersed the enemy, the French were advancing. In the Turkish Croatia the Turks had risen in arms, and had invaded the Austrian part of that country. They had taken Celtn and Drefnick, and had already possession of a considerable part of that country.

By letters from Trieste the French flag was displayed in that place on the 18th May. The Russians had saluted by repeated discharge of cannon.

From Petersburg May 13, we learn that the Russian troops had received orders to penetrate into the Austrian provinces.

From Prussia we learn that the news of the war between Russia and Austria had reached Warsaw—that the Austrians had left Warsaw, which they had entered, and that the duke Ferdinand had been forbidden by Prussia to violate the peace of Silisia. On the 13th of May, the Russians were in two days march of Warsaw, and the duke Ferdinand was on his retreat.

The Saxon army had reached Lintz on the 17th of May, and was marching for Vienna.

Couriers for the French emperor passed Leipzig on the 21st May from Russia and from Sweden.

The Austrian general Muher had been wounded at the siege of Thorn—the Russians were moving in that direction.

In the campaign in Italy, the archduke John had lost 18000 men, 60 cannon, and 6 standards.

On the 28th April the emperor of Russia informed the Austrian minister that as the Austrians had attacked the Dutchy of Warfaw, he considered himself at War with Austria, and that all diplomatic relations between the two courts had ceased.

The American national brig Syren had arrived at L'Orient, from Baltimore, with dispatches.

LONDON, June 10.

The accounts from the continent respecting Col. Schill continue to be most favorable. It is said that he is advancing with a regular equip army of 10,000 men, to besiege Cassel. He has issued a proclamation, declaring Jerome Bonaparte an outlaw.

He has beaten the Mecklenburgh troops in several actions. The duke of Brunswick Oels, one of the members of the Rheinisch confederacy, has taken the field against the French.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

A declaration has been published against Austria by the Court of Petersburg, but as it does not go to the length of announcing the commencement of actual hostilities, and it is not likely to be attended with any other result than a suspension of friendly intercourse between the two nations.

PARIS, June 1.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.
On the 25th the Prince Eugene com-

pletely defeated the enemy, with the loss of 7000 killed and wounded.

"On the same evening we entered Leobet."

"On the 23d Gen. Macdonald obliged the enemy to capitulate in Lebach. A Lieutenant General and 3000 men were made prisoners."

ROTTERDAM, MAY 25.—The official Journal contains an account from Milan, dated May 11, which states in substance, that according to all reports the Austrians on the 12th of May sustained a loss of 12,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners; and that the French in following up their advantages, were already at Udina. At the same time the blockade of Parmanova was raised. On the 12th the French headquarters were at St. Daniel.

Gen. Duhome writes from Barcelona, on the 27th of April, that every thing is tranquil around him; that the arrival of the rear admiral Cosmao, conveying, with five ships of the line, 25 vessels, bearing 50,000 quintals of corn flour roots and ammunition, has spread joy among the city and garrison; that gen. Reding is dead of his wounds, and that with him has perished one of the bitterest enemies of the French. The promptitude of the expedition with which rear admiral Cosmao was charged, does honour to adm. Gantheaume who commanded it.

Schr. Augusta, has arrived at Beverly, 33 days from Bayonne.—The U. S. dispatch brig Syren, had arrived at L'Orient, in a short passage from Baltimore.

One of the gentlemen who came passenger in the Nancy, from Bristol, (arrived at New York) informs, that on the day he sailed (June 1) he received a letter from London, stating, that a flag of truce had arrived from Calais, with a messenger on board from Mr. Armstrong, at Paris, to Mr. Pinkney, in London.

Bonaparte has ordered Joakim Murat, king of Naples, to retrace, with all his forces to head quarters, and king Louis and queen of Holland, to join him at Vienna.

Accounts from Portugal state, that gen. Wellesley had quitted the pursuit of Soult, and marched against Victor, in Estremadura.

The Spanish Patriots in Asturias have been driven from Oviedo, and the marquis Romana, and the bishop of St. Andero had embarked at Gijon—the former was going round by sea to Vigo.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Philadelphia August 2.

Mr. Coles, our messenger to France, who arrived in the United States brig Syren, and was landed at Pauls-Hook, passed through this city on Sunday, charged with dispatches for government, which we have reason to believe are of a most important nature.

The baggage of our minister, gen. Armstrong, was already on board of the Mentor, in which he was to embark immediately for the United States. He may probably be expected next week. Thus ends our negotiation with France.

It seems the only terms upon which Napoleon would treat with us, was our implicitly renouncing all connexion whatever with G. Britain!!!—The American property in France and her dependencies, it was expected, would be confiscated, as soon as gen. Armstrong failed, as Napoleon had declared he would seize it wherever he could find it.

The loss of the French in the battle of the Danube on the 21st and 22d May, was stated in France to be between 40,000 and 60,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, and 14 or 16 generals. No other engagements had taken place, but both parties were reinforcing for another horrible slaughter, which it was thought would be decisive in one way or the other.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the ship Iramin, capt. Singleton, arrived at the Lazaretto in 50 days from Cadiz, the editors of the Freeman's Journal have received Spanish papers and letters to the 7th of June.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to the editors of the Freeman's Journal, dated June 2, 1809.

"Two days ago we received the account of the capture of Marshal Soult's army of 14,000 men. It is also said the Marshal has been taken prisoner. This let- however, is not official."

"There is about 30 American vessels here, among which is the Complanter, Gillies, from Philadelphia."

Seville, May 29.

Soult is completely routed. We have taken 4,000 prisoners, his camp, baggage and train of artillery. This intelligence is officially received. King Pepin (a term of reproach and contempt, by which they designate king Joseph) has taken his flight from Madrid to the Calle de Labrador in Aranjuez, which he is dismantling.

Intelligence is also received that the duke del Parque has entered Salamanca with 15,000 men; that Soult was taken in a village in Galicia 10 hours after his army surrendered; that Romana has defeated one of Ney's divisions, and taken Ferrol; and that the French were now only in possession of Corunna.

Seville, June 2.

The infants of Monson (in Arragon) having for a long time suffered severely from the enemy, role in a body and cut off a small division of the French. Another division of the French determined to take revenge, marched to Monson with 1500 men. they were met by gen. Blake with an inferior force, who completely routed them and compelled them to make a quick retreat.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

London, June 12.

Accounts have been received from Buenos Ayres, brought by a vessel from Cadiz, announcing the total defeat and subjugation of Liniers to the patriotic party, who had established a Junta, proclaimed Ferdinand VII. and forced Liniers to sign a declaration that he would surrender the government on the arrival of the person appointed to succeed him. In the conflict we learn that 13 of his adherents had been put to death.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 30.

A motion was made to request his majesty to lay before the House copies of the INSTRUCTIONS given to Mr. Erskine, in America, and also of the notes which passed between Mr. E. and the American Government, and between Mr. E. and his majesty's ministers.

Mr. Canning observed, that with respect to the Instructions he should have no objection, as there never had, perhaps, been an instance in the history of the diplomacy of this country, where a minister had so far deviated from the spirit and letter of his instructions. Mr. E. had been instructed to make concessions to the government of the U. States, arising out of such concessions as they should propose on their part to him; and in such manner as should render the concession mutual. Instead of this, however, our minister had made every concession on his part, without obtaining one stipulated concession on the part of America. The instructions had been explicit; and as their production would throw the necessary light on the subject, he would not oppose their production. With respect to the notes, they were already in substance before the public.

In reply to enquiries, if Mr. Erskine had transmitted to government any justification on the subject; and what was the present state of our intercourse with America.

Mr. Canning said, that Mr. E. had made a communication on the subject, but which the papers already moved for would show it would not be necessary to produce; and respecting the intercourse, he could not give any very positive or decided answer with propriety. He would, however, observe, that the British merchant would be relieved from much of the inconvenience that would attach to the American trader, the former being aware of the existing circumstances; whereas the latter might be acting on principles that could not be admitted by this country. Care, however, has been taken also that the unpleasant circumstances that had unfortunately occurred, should be productive of as little inconvenience as possible to the subjects of America, who may have acted on this occasion on grounds supposed to be accorded to by this country.

Mr. Stevenson thought it unnecessary to call for Mr. Erskine's defence until he should be put upon his trial. The motion was carried without a division.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, (A British Paper).

The American government, with a due consideration of American interests, and of the peculiarity of their situation, suspended the intercourse between the belligerents and America, and ordered a strict embargo on their ports under the tacit understanding, that it should be raised in favor of either power which should repeal its obnoxious orders.

Such was the relative state of things in which Mr. Erskine commenced his negotiation. The manner in which he conducted it, and the point on which it has been disowned by the English government, are important enough to merit a separate consideration, and as the papers will be laid before parliament in the ensuing week, we shall resume this subject in another paper. Its importance does not seem to be well understood. We live in an age, in which revocations of the acts of plenipotentiaries are so frequent, that the absurdity, and practical mischief of such breaches of faith, are totally overlooked. Who will hereafter confide in plenipotentiaries, when their acts are thus, of common matter of course, revocable at pleasure? There are certainly extreme cases in which such acts ought to be revocable, but the cases must be extreme, and should be rare, lest they destroy the utility of the thing.

But the point of fact is, that the disavowal of Mr. Erskine's act is, of a piece with the general conduct of England towards America. Whenever circumstances have in any way admitted it, our tone towards America has always been insulting, and our conduct every thing but friendly. Every new hope on the continent; every straw to the drowning expectations of Europe, has been aggravated to this unworthy sentiment. In our prosperity we have bullied America; and when things are not so well with us, we have vented our spite in injurious language and unworthy conduct towards her. Whilst there were any hopes in Spain, America could get nothing direct from us. But disappointment brought us to our senses, and the negotiation was renewed. The coalition war on the continent has subsequently broken out, and we begin to repent our conduct.

In this manner has the American negotiation been on and off during some years, our demands rising with our hopes and prosperity, and our moderation being only co-existent with our disappointment.

As to the immediate point on which Mr. Erskine's act is to be disavowed by ministers, it is not to be collected from the correspondence. The correspondence on the part of Mr. Erskine is characterized by simplicity and directness. His business seems full upon his mind, and he comes immediately to the point. If it be in any way wanting, it is only in that circuitous equivocal formality of the old diplomacy, in which the writer seems only anxious lest he should be understood as saying something; in which the first sentence is a knot which every succeeding sentence is only employed further to preplex.

The French diplomatists, formed into a school under Choiseul, grafted the school logic, and the law loquacity, upon public correspondence. Every word had its endless appendages, and every phrase was weighed and measured. Lord Malmesbury in England was an eminent instance of this species of diplomacy, and lord Liverpool was formed in the same school.—The caution, the precision, the measured gravity, the decorum which carefully avoids every thing of passion and petulance; all these qualities of the old school cannot be too much praised: But where the business is in a point, and the parties are both willing to come at it, we really can see no objection either in prudence or decorum. Mr. Fox was an inimitable example of this simplicity and rectitude.

Mr. Erskine, with a manly directness, acknowledges, without disguise, the unjust violence in the affair of the Chesapeake; he speaks of it with a sense of justice, and at the same time with a candor, which cannot but inspire a very high opinion both of his head and heart.

Nothing can be more disgusting than the flippancy of some of the daily papers upon this subject, who with the most perfect ignorance of the public law, continue to main-

tain what both parties in government have concurred to dilavow.

HALIFAX, July 14.
Mr. Erskine's instructions.—"Our paper of this day, (provided neither of the cutters from England, or the Phoenix, with Mr. Jackson, is arrived) will be interesting to you. Since publishing it, I have seen a copy of Mr. Canning's official instructions to Mr. Erskine. I had previously supposed him to have laboured under an extraordinary mistake, but on examining that document, I think otherwise. Mr. Erskine having flatly told Mr. Canning, that Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Smith, (last autumn) had expressed a desire to come to amicable accommodation with Great Britain, that gentleman, Mr. C. on the 23d January last, tells him that if it be really the case, that the members of the American government have that disposition, his majesty's ministers will be ready to withdraw the objectionable orders, so far as respects America—on the conditions, that—

1st. America shall withdraw her interdictions, embargoes, etc. etc. so far as they relate to the ships of war, and trade of Great Britain—leaving them in force as to France and the powers who adopt her decrees.

2d. America is willing to renounce, during the present war, the pretensions of carrying on in time of war all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she is excluded during peace.

3d. Great Britain, for the purpose of securing the operation of the embargo, and of the bona fide intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France, and the powers acting under her decrees, is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of those powers: without which security for the observance of the embargo, [interdiction] the raising it nominally with respect to G. Britain alone would, in fact, raise it with respect to all the world.

On these conditions (the 1st and 2d suggested by persons [now] in the American Government,) his majesty would consent to withdraw the orders of Jan. and Nov. 1807, so far as respects America—and, for this purpose, Mr. Erskine was authorized to communicate his despatch in extenso, to the American Secretary of State.

And, on the receipt of an official note, engaging to adopt the three conditions aforesaid, his majesty would be ready to repeal the orders in council—either previous or subsequent to the conclusion of a Treaty for that purpose—for which a person would be immediately appointed to negotiate.

This I think is nearly the substance of the note (Instructions.)

In our paper of this day will be found a copy of the instructions produced by Mr. Canning in the British parliament, as the basis on which the late arrangement was entered into by Mr. Erskine.

It appears to us extremely improbable that these were the only instructions on which Mr. Erskine proceeded in the negotiation at this place, and for these reasons: Mr. Erskine, in his first letter, as a preliminary to any overture for the renewal of intercourse, offered what was deemed adequate satisfaction for the affair of the Chesapeake.—Where, in these instructions, is any instruction relative to the affair of the Chesapeake? It is not even mentioned: & the presumption is, that there was a previous communication, the confidential nature of which possibly prevented its publication. Indeed, in the instructions published, "a former despatch" is mentioned, the contents of which, however, are not designated.

Again—these instructions require a formal recognition by the United States of three conditions, to one at least of which the government of the United States could never accede. It may well be doubted whether Mr. Erskine would so far have deviated from positive instructions, as to make an arrangement without the recognition of any one of them. Mr. Oakely, the bearer of the despatches which were the basis of the arrangement made in this city, arrived in the *Rofamond* on the third of April, which vessel brought London dates to the 9th of February. The instructions published are dated the twenty-third of January, at least sixteen days prior to the departure of Mr. Oakely from London; and in this no mention is made of Mr. Oakely, who was selected as the bearer. It seems to be a rational deduction, that Mr. Oakely was selected as the bearer of instructions of a subsequent date, also possibly of a confidential nature, and therefore not published.

About the time that Mr. Oakely failed, also, the ministerial prints, conveyed the idea that the British ministry confidently expected an amicable adjustment of all differences with America. Did they expect it from the instructions now published? Did they expect it from the requisition of humiliating conditions from us, in consequence of which they would do us the favor to tax us no longer? The idea is absurd.

In short, it is evident that these were not the only instructions given to Mr. Erskine, although they might have composed that part of them which it has been deemed politic to make public.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 31.

The following extracts of letters received in this city, from a respectable source, will serve as an explanation of the news in this day's paper, from Bordeaux:—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux, dated June 16th, 1809.

"Yesterday the commissary of marine for this port, greatly alarmed us by making a very injudicious communication to the chamber of commerce of the city, on the subject of American affairs. It appears that the minister of marine instructed the commissary to inform the chamber of commerce of Bordeaux, of the late act of congress interdicting trade with France and England; at the same time recommending to them to suspend for the present, all operations with the United States. In conforming to the orders of his superior, the commissary thought proper to annex comments of his own, of a very alarming nature, which were immediately communicated to the merchants on the Exchange, and as the whole wore an official form, an immediate rupture between the two countries was considered as inevitable. The commissary, finding he had gone too far, sent for

one of the members of the chamber, through whose influence he prevailed on that body to return his letter, promising to write another more consonant to the minister's views. Thinking it highly probable some of the American merchants may have communicated this alarm to the United States by this ship, I have thought it my duty to state to you, first, these facts, that in such case, its bad effects may be counteracted."

Extra of another letter from the same gentleman, dated Bordeaux, June 17, 1809.

"The ship *Hope* having been detained a day longer on account of some Merinos seized on board, gives me an opportunity of stating to you, that upwards of a dozen letters from Paris by the mail of to-day; mention, that his imperial and royal majesty has revoked his decrees in favor of Holland, by opening the ports of that country to neutrals.—I am induced to give some credit to this news, from the sensible effect it has had on the price of colonial produce."

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ship *Hope*, capt. Humphries, 35 days from Bordeaux. The *Hope* has brought upwards of 50 passengers, and failed by special permission. Capt. H. has furnished the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with Paris papers to the 9th of June inclusive, but on a hasty perusal, we do not find that they contain any thing new.

We learn from the captain and passengers, that the dispatch ship *Mentor*, capt. Ward, remained at L'Orient, waiting the orders of Gen. Armstrong, our minister at Paris; and that the United States' brig *Syren* was immediately to be dispatched from L'Orient to England.—That no account of any new battle between the Emperor Bonaparte and the Arch Duke Charles had reached Bordeaux, that the affairs between America and France, remained in statu quo.

In addition to the above, a passenger in the *Hope*, has favored us with the following extract of a letter, dated the 15th of June, from Bordeaux, which was sent to him just as the *Hope* was leaving the Cordovan.

"The Commissary of Marine, at Rochefort, has just written to the Maratime Prefect at Bordeaux, not to grant any more clearances to American vessels, as they had just heard that the commercial intercourse between America and France had been suspended by a law of the American Congress on the 20th day of May last."

The *Hope* failed from the Cordovan on the 20th of June.

To Charles Humphreys, Esq.

YOU have taken the liberty of assailing my character. You have asserted in presence of gentlemen in this town, that I had generously and ungratefully hired hands out of your service; hands, in whom you had an undoubted preference. These reports have for some time reproached me with unfavorable aspect in the opinion of some: But knowing that those gentlemen of whom I hired the hands, were equally implicated with myself, and that your assertions could but defeat themselves in the eye of a penetrating public, together with a strong reluctance to altercation; and more particularly with a man in whom I once enjoyed friendly intercourse, was willing to bear much for the sake of peace. But from your very recent, frequent, and wanton attacks of the kind, I feel compelled to step forward in my defence, and give the world a fair and simple statement of facts.

You and myself hired those hands in partnership. I have paid an equal part of their hire, as a reference to our books will show. For what cause then do you claim a preference over me in a subsequent hire? I cannot conceive. Is it because (knowing my then confidence) you drew a cunning and indefinite article between us, such as you could dissolve at will? Is it because you called the books before you, and after perusing them desired me to charge the greatest part of the best debts to your account, telling me that you could collect them with more ease than I could, (this being done) you dissolved the partnership?—By these means artfully and cunningly throwing all the bad debts upon my shoulders—in blacksmith's phrase, the very tag end of the bar—Do you claim a preference because you turn over all those to whom the firm owes debts to me for payment? Is it because you told me (for excuse to dissolve the partnership) that you would attend to the Smith's Shop yourself, and evinced the fallacy of your insidious tongue by the almost immediate engagement of another partner? Or is it because you schooled an apprentice, bound to yourself alone, for a term not yet ended, and did with an unequipped hand, erase an entry in our books, charging you for the hire of the hand, who supplied his place in time of going to school? If the world call this plain, honest dealing among men, God forbid any further commerce with it.—If so, I should in the creation of animals lament that it were my lot to be man.

LEWIS H. SMITH.

Lexington, 10th Aug. 1809.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife SALLY has left my bed and board without any just cause; this is therefore to forewarn any person from dealing with or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Richard Richards.

August 11, 1809.

April 16th, 1809.—Taken up by John James, living on Tiger's creek, in Greenup county, at his plantation, one sorrel Mare, six years old, fourteen hands high, branded thus I I, a blaze on her forehead, two white feet; appraised to thirty dollars. Given under my hand.

Charles N. Lewis.

A justice of the peace for said county.

Taken up by William Grey, in Woodford county, near Todd's ferry, a brown mare, about fourteen hands high, five or six years old, about four foot white, some saddle spots, has on a three shillings bell, fastened with a leather collar and iron buckle; docked, but no brands perceivable.—Appraised to forty five dollars. Certified under my hand this 8th day of August, 1809.

R. M. Thomas.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 15.

LEXINGTON ACADEMY,

AND

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. BECK most respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of the Young Ladies under her Tuition, that the Examination will commence on Tuesday the 15th instant, and solicits the honour of their attendance—as also those Professional Gentlemen who have hitherto gratified Mrs. B. with their presence.

August 8th, 1809.

Died, on Sunday the 30th ult. Maj. Thomas Love, of Frankfort.

On Thursday night last, Mr. Jacob Erwin of this town.

A very numerous meeting of the Citizens of Fayette county and the town of Lexington, was held at the Market-house on Wednesday last, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the late conduct of the British government, in refusing to approve of the arrangements entered into by their Minister with the Executive of the United States, in April last. Henry Payne Esq. was requested to take the chair. After some nervous and appropriate remarks from messrs. Clay, Barry and Grayson, the following energetic resolutions were UNANIMOUSLY adopted:—(Reporter.)

Resolved, That the refusal of the British government to approve and fulfil the arrangement made by their minister, with the executive of the United States, preparatory to the adjustment of the differences between the two countries, upon the ground of its being unauthorized, is dishonorable, treacherous, and infamous.

Resolved, That to hold any longer diplomatic or commercial intercourse with a nation, thus resorting to disgraceful pretences for evading solemn national contracts, would be derogatory to the American character.

Resolved, That whilst we disclaim the pretension of preferring to our government the course which ought to be pursued, under existing circumstances, we do not hesitate to avow our opinion that the person announced as the successor of Mr. Erskine, or any other resident minister from G. Britain, ought not to be received.

Resolved, That we will, at all hazards and sacrifices, afford to our government our moral cordial & energetic support in the maintenance of the honor and dignity, and neutral and national rights of our country.

The heads of departments are ordered to be convened at the city of Washington, at which place Mr. Erskine has arrived.

Accounts from the head quarters of our army, 12 miles below Orleans, to the 8th July, represent the troops to be in an unhealthy state, principally from dysentery. Few deaths had taken place.

The British orders in council never having been revoked, the non-intercourse law has never ceased to be in force.

A Seville paper of the 29th May, states that South was completely defeated and taken prisoner—that King Joseph has left Madrid, and fled to the monastery of Labrador, after stripping the city of all its valuables.—That Romana has beaten a division of Ney's army, and taken Ferrol—Comma alone remains in possession of the French.

The Baltimore papers mention a report of the Yellow Fever being at Philadelphia, and Brooklyn opposite New-York. A letter from Philadelphia to a gentleman in this town says, "The city is very healthy.—Some rumour of the fever spread last week without much foundation."

ELECTION RETURNS.

Fayette.

Senator.—Edmd. Bullock.

Representatives.—Henry Clay, William T. Barry, Alfred W. Grayson.

Woodford.

Rep.—Charles Buck, Thomas Bullock.

Scott.

Fielding Bradford, William Henry.

Clarke.

William M'Millan, Thomas Warnell.

Montgomery.

Jeremiah Davis, William Farrow.

Bourbon.

Sen.—J. Robinson.

Rep.—Willis Field, Benj. Mills, John Field.

Mason.

Adam Beatty, Jas. Chambers.

Fleming.

Danl. M'Intire, Michl. Cassidy.

Nicholas.

Franklin Collier.

Greenup and Lewis.

Plummer Thomas.

Franklin.

Humphrey Marshall.

Harrison.

William Brown.

Mercer.

Maj. George C. Thompson and Gen. Ray.

Jessamine.—George Walker.

Madison.—John W. Walker, S. South, and Colonel Humphrey Jones.

Sbelby.—J. Simpson, A. Owen, T. Johnson.

Nelson.—Messrs. Davis, Quinton & Talbott.

Henry.—Edward George.

The London Gazette of Saturday, the 3d of June last, contains three orders in council. The first relates to the trade between Holland and the U. States, and directs that the island of *WALCHEREN*, on any port, or place south of it, is not to be accessible to American vessels. The second order in council declares that the trade to and from Heligoland, shall be confined to British vessels, except in cases where his majesty may be pleased, by his special licence, otherwise to permit.

The third takes off quarantine on vessels coming from Stockholm and Carlsrona.—These regulations have lately been made in the spirit of British magnanimity and modern justice.

Mr. Erskine, we are informed by letter, has left Philadelphia for Washington. We are authorized to say, that he has expressed himself in strong terms against the conduct of his government, and had taken leave of his wife's relations in that city, after having convinced them that he had NOT exceeded his OFFICIAL instructions.

New York Journal.

Copenhagen. This word, though formerly a noun substantive, has of late been frequently used as a verb active. The practical conjugation of this verb in the past tense by professor Jackson, has made some noise in the world. He is now coming to this country, and it is a question, whether he intends to conjugate it in the future or not, and whether he ought not to be taught how to conjugate practically, the verb to march?

Capt. Devereaux, of the *sch'r Jefferson*, of and from this port, came passenger in the *Syren*. His vessel was captured in the Mono passage, by two French 74s, on her voyage to Maracabo. The French after plundering her of her most valuable and portable articles, took her crew on board, and then BURNED the schooner. Capt. Devereaux and crew were treated on board the Frenchman with the greatest rigor and indignity.—On their arrival at Cherbourg, the crew were imprisoned: but capt. D. through the interference of Mr. Barnett, the American consul, obtained a passport to L'Orient. Some subsequent assistance, which he received from Mr. Armstrong, enabled him to procure a passage in the *Syren*. He was robbed of every article he owned, even to his wearing apparel. It is due to truth and candour to state that Mr. Armstrong, with great promptitude, answered capt. D's application for assistance.

A British Convoy from Lisbon arrived at Cadiz the 5th of June, to take on board 30,000 sheep, a present from the Spanish Junta to the king of England.

The following we received from a passenger in the *Syren*, who assures us that this list was handed about in private circles in France, and was believed to be correct.

Lift of the French killed and wounded in the battle of Elfing, on the Danube, the 21st and 22d May.

KILLED.

General Laines Marshal Massena, duke of Rivoli

Claret Gen. Oudinot, since dead

Fouler — Clement

Durafnel — Peray

St. Hilaire — Dorfenna

St. Solpice — La Grange

Lallemand —

Molitor 34 colonels, 1500 officers, and 45,000 privates killed and wounded.

Delon —

Delaney —

Berut —

Levaux —

Chaharide —

Despaigne —

From our Correspondent.

LAZARETTO, July 29.

"Last evening arrived brig *Perley* of Bermuda; John Ingham, 13 days from Port Royal, (Jam.) Cargo, coffee and fruit.

Capt. I. confirms the information received a few days since, that three American vessels have lately been captured by British cruisers and taken into Jamaica, for, as it is said, attempting to trade to St. Domingo. Capt. I. also informs, that 3000 British troops had effected a landing at St. Domingo, for the purpose of taking possession of that Island.

(Democratic Press.)

We understand that one of Mr. Gray's vessels is prepared to take out Mr. Adams and his family to Russia. A son of colonel Smith's of New-York, (grandson to president Adams) goes as private secretary: and a son of Mr. Gray accompanies Mr. Adams.

Capt. Benjamin Bickford, of Beverly, commands the ship.—*(Democratic Press.)*

All the important intelligence contained in the French papers we have received, has been anticipated. The following articles seem, however, not to have been noticed before:

From the Banks of the Danube, June 1.

A letter from Vienna mentions that their excellencies counts Champagny and Maret are now with the emperor; the former puts up at the castle of Vienna. The Austrian Prohaika, Auer and Koelb were conveyed on the 30th May to Munich, with 54 other Austrian prisoners of war.

Frankfort, June 5.—His majesty the king of Westphalia has left Cassel to take command of the French army, which, it is expected, has arrived at Erfurt.

Salsburg, May 25.—marshal duke of Dantzic arrived here on the 25th from Inspruck. Lieut. gen. baron de Wrede arrived the next day with his division. In consequence of the insurrection in the Tyrol having been quelled, he is marching to Austria, where the division of the prince royal has already preceded him.

St. Gall. (Switzerland) May 28.—His excellency the minister of France, M. D. Tallyrand, departed from hence the day before yesterday for Coire. His excellency intends going again to Scaffhausen, and assist at the opening of the Diet.

Paris, June 10.—The commander of an English frigate on the 15th May, summoned the commandant of Rovi (kingdom of Naples) to deliver him the merchant vessels (barques) which he pretended were in the road, or 8000 dollars in specie. Upon the refusal of the commandant and magistrates, the enemy's frigate began a cannonading and landed some troops, which were immediately repulsed; but the town has suffered much. The barques have been saved.

St. Petersburg, May 13.

It is already understood that our troops have already received orders to enter the provinces of the Austrian monarchy; yet up to this day no formal declaration of war has appeared. The Prince of Schwartzenberg is still here.

HELIGOLAND, May 30.

The Vienna posts of the 20 and 22 instant, which became due last night, had not arrived at 9 o'clock, P. M. which gives room for a variety of conjectures, particularly as it is well known that the French were at Vienna on the 12th. Some say the posts arrived this morning, but were detained by the French post office; others, that private letters from Berlin state, that the French were expelled from Vienna in consequence of several bloody engagements, which lasted three days. The archduke Charles's army had been reinforced by the Hungarian insurrection by the corps of field marshals Muller, Kemmeyer, and Bellegarde, with a numerous body of cavalry from Bohemia.—The latter, with the Hungarian horres, are said to have already decided the victory in favour of the Austrian

arms. Some days ago 6000 French were made prisoners; but the number in killed, wounded and prisoners, is said to exceed six times the above amount.

We do not hear of any further progress of the Russian army; and a change of politics in that cabinet is speedily expected.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

The American Messenger returned from France.—The United States brig *Syren*, arrived at the quarantine ground this forenoon from L'Orient, which place she left on the 19th of June; with Mr. Coles, bearer of dispatches for our government from Mr. Armstrong at Paris. He was landed by the brig's barge at Powles-Hook, (N. J.) about 12 o'clock, and immediately proceeded on for the seat of government.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

MORAVIA, May 24.

The report of a most severe battle, which lasted two days, is confirmed by further accounts. It was fought on the 21st and 22d near Entzendorf, between the villages of Alpern and Elslingen, the latter of which belongs to the family of Count Zencki, and is situated about a league and a half to the South East of Vienna.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS,

AUGUST, 1809.

THY mounts Olympus and thy balmy springs, To health reitor'd, the muse's captiv'd strings; Mid thy sweet haunts and ever blooming dells; Where Health's fair goddess in her glory dwells, How oft have I her secret self implored, How oft return'd to wretched health reitor'd! Ye smiling vales, ye mountain's forest crown'd! With whispering pines, & laurels blooming round; Ye shady bowers, ambrosial flowers that breathe, Ye bubbling springs that gush the bow'r beneath, Had keen eyed Science e'er, with wonder, traced The vary'd beauties of your boundless waste, From your bright fountains up the steep's that rise, Wave over wave, where Ossa props the skies, What secret caverns had unlock'd their stores, And blest'd the state with star-bespangled ores! What precious herbs to pean virgins dear Had pour'd their balm, that vainly flourish here, Had thou Linnaus, this new world survey'd, Each cave, each rock, each variegated shade, Charm'd, had'st thou swell'd thy books of deathless fame

With gems unnumber'd, now without a name. Here great Salvator, realiz'd might find Scenes as stupendous as his mighty mind; Here vistas bright, thro' forests deep and broad, Had lur'd the magic pencil of a Claude; And matchless, felt-taught Gainsborough too, Scenes like his own in Nature's self might view. Here, shall the muses find, in future times, In bowry shades, attune their dulc'd rhymes; And to the throngs, from farm to farm impart Remembrance grateful of their founder, *Hart*! While the Naiades of the springs around, Shall *Baile's* name, in songs of joy, resound; Whose native taste, and unexampled toil Bids garden scenes, amidst rude barrens, smile; Nature's wild waste, with tender hand improve, Greens the bare slopes, and plants acacia groves, A level lawn around his mansion spreads, And each light foot on clover'd carpets treads; How chang'd the scene!—so late a brambly waste As drops from Nature in her careless haste, Shorn of those bounties her bounty's hand display'd, Her summer's pride, a broad, cool breezy shade, Stretch'd on the ground by ruthless axes hewn, The bare domes flock'd around each sultry noon, The wither'd stumps yet flow on ground torrid, What charms unimagined once their seats adorn'd; From Health's bloom'd cheek the melting roses fled, Pale sickness knew no place to rest his head; In vain the springs their healing powers employ'd, And Nymphs Hygean round their fountains light'd, While long, alas too long, they light'd in vain, Ere *Banks* rebellion'd their widow'd seats again; Plants now remov'd, by vast expensive toil, Soon shall the Nymphs away their form's untold, And, Industry! if ought thy worth deserves, While thy toil, the country round thee serves; In works to raise, shall taste her worth display, And shall the world no grateful tribute pay? No! heaven forbids, proclaims prophetic time! Here mid the springs and mountain fairs sublime Shall rosy Health, her standard wide unfold, Allure the sick, round all the western world; And, while the never-failing springs endure, The healthy, charm; the lame and sickly, cure."

Richard Marsh & Son,

MACHINE MAKERS, ORIGINALLY FROM GREAT BRITAIN,

CARRY on their business, at the corner of Spring and Main streets Lexington—where they will furnish at short notice, the most modern and improved MACHINES for Carding and Spinning Wool, Cotton, Hemp, Flax, and Twa;—that may be worked by water, by horses or by hand; at such reduced prices, that it will be no longer the interest of any one to import articles of this kind.

The samples of machines that they have executed in this state evidence that they are masters of their profession; and they flatter themselves that their work will bear a comparison with the manufactory of Manchester.

They wish to take two or three apprentices to the business—and will give generous wages to a Journeyman Blacksmith.

Lexington, August 15, 1809.

IN pursuance of a Deeree of the Honourable Jessamine Circuit Court, made at their July term last, in a suit of Chancery, wherein Jacob Houser is complainant and Zacheriah Toler defendant—we, the Commissioners, will, at Nicholasville, on the fourth day of September next, proceed to sell, on a credit of twelve months,

Two Small Negroes,

the property of said Toler, to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of said suit. Bond and security will be required of the purchaser. The sale to commence at twelve o'clock; where due attendance will be paid by

Jeremiah Frazer, } Commissioners.

Peter Nave, }

Came to my plantation, twelve months since, a black mare, supposed to be fourteen hands high, and three years old, branded on the near shoulder H, on the near buttock E. The appraisers were sworn before Squire Young.

William Allen.

Two miles from Lexington, 14th August, '09.

Taken up in Fayette County, by Robert Simpson, a bay filley, two years old last spring, a star in her forehead, left hind foot white, long tail, appraised to twenty-seven dollars. Given under my hand this 12th day of December, 1808.

A. Young.

Taken up by Ann Neal, on Manchester branch, waters of South Elkhorn, a Sorrel Horse, ten or eleven years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, a star in his face, branded thus I on his left shoulder, and some appearance of a brand on the left buttock, blind in the left eye; appraised to 20 dollars, before me, this 17th day of March, 1809.

JNO. PARKER, J. P.

BARBACUE.</

POETRY.

ELLEN;
OR

THE FALLS OF THE CLYDE.

THE WORDS BY THE REV. H. B. DUDLEY.
Near the bright winding stream so far-fam'd,
And wide flowing,
By moss-heaths, and blue-bells array'd with such
pride,
Grew ELLEN, a flow'et with tints softer glowing,
More sweetly to deck the fair banks of the Clyde.

But ah! she was woo'd! she was won! and forsaken
That May-morn when dress'd to be DONALD's
true bride!
In silence she droop'd, till—no hope left to waken,
Despair drove her wild as—the falls of the Clyde!
To waters high swoll, and disturb'd from their
sources,
(Like her own heaving bosom) all frantic she
hied,
And in grief that was tear-less pursu'd their rough
courses
Till boundless they rush'd at—the falls of the
Clyde!

The rock-birds took wing, soaring high, affrighted,
For her tresses unbraided, flew wanton and
wide;
She pass'd but to gaze, as with horror delighted,
Then plung'd mid the surge of—the falls of the
Clyde!

The torrent's white foam a cold winding sheet gave her,
The pale corps of ill-fated ELLEN to hide,
But swift bore it down (that no succor might save her)
Fathoms dreadful, and deep—at the falls of the
Clyde!

And now (as old Foresters tell the sad story)
By moon-beams of midnight her fair form will
glide,
When the air's fill'd with wailings; as if to im-
plore ye
To pity the shade of—the falls of the Clyde!

A Princess of Hungary once asked a monk, who
was a scholar and a wit, to explain to her the story
of Balaam and his ass, adding, "good father, I
can hardly believe that an ass should be so talka-
tive." "Madam," replied the father, "your scrup-
les may cease, when you are informed it was a fe-
male."

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
LEE AND SON'S
PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
SCOTT, TROTTER & CO.
LEXINGTON.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.
This medicine is superior to any ever offered to
the public, being innocent and mild, certain and
efficacious in its operations. Should no worms ex-
ist in the body, it will, without pain or griping,
cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul
or offensive, and thereby prevent the production
of worms and many fatal disorders.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers, is recommended.
Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Prepared by Richard Lee & Son, Baltimore.
Persons willing to purchase this valuable medi-
cine, are requested to be particular in enquiring
for LEE'S anti-bilious pills, put up in wooden boxes,
having on the outside wrapper, the signature of
Richard Lee and Son—this is necessary, as there
are pills of the same name.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild,
so as to be used with safety by persons in every
situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off su-
perfluous bile, and prevent morbid secretions—
to restore and amend the appetite—produce a fresh
perforation, and thereby prevent colds, which
are often of fatal consequence—a dose never fails
to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance.
They are celebrated for removing habitual consti-
pation—sickness at the stomach, and severe head-
ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a
change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in
preventing and curing disorders attendant on long
voyages, and should be procured and carefully
preserved for use by every traveler.

Lee's Elixr.
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Catarrhs, Hoarseness,
Croup, Asthma, Sore Throat, and approaching
Consumptions. To persons who may have
Children afflicted with the Whooping-Cough—
This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it
affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and
in a short time, entirely removes the most cruel dis-
order to which children are liable—the Elixr is
so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that
no difficulty arises in taking it.

Lee's Genuine Elixr and Extract
of Mustard.
A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chro-
nic Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numb-
ness, White-Swelling, Chills, and Sprains,
Bruises, Pains in the Face and Neck, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative
proves by long experience to be unequalled in the
cure of Nervous Disorders, Consumption, Low-
ness of Spirits, Inward Weakness, &c.

Twenty thousand cures have been performed by
Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch
which is warranted an infallible remedy by one ap-
plication, without mercury or any other perni-
cious ingredients, being entirely a vegetable pre-
paration.

Ague and Fever Drops,
for the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermit-
tent Fever.

Persian Lotion,
celebrated for the cure of Ringworms, Tetters,
and all Eruptions of the Skin, rendering it soft
and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,
an effectual remedy for all diseases of the Eyes,
which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster,
Damask Lip Salve,
Restorative Powder,
for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixr,
for the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific,
a certain and never-failing cure for Venereal com-
plaints. The mildness of the Vegetable Specific
is equal to its surprising efficacy; its operation is
so gentle that it is given to Venereal patients in a
state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety.

Writhe the Medicine is given a Bill of Directions,
and on the outside wrapper, the signature of "R.
Lee and Son," if particular attention is not paid
to the signature, it is probable that disappointment
will be the consequence.

Richard Barry,
Boot and Shoe-Maker, at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH SHOE.

NEAR to Wilton's Inn, hereby informs
the public, that he has just received by Mr.
Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an as-
ortment of Caliskins, and Boot Legs, of the
best quality; that he has in his employ good
Workmen, and that his customers may be
furnished with Boots and Shoes equal in beau-
ty, neatness and durability, with any in Amer-
ica, at the shortest notice and at moderate
prices.

Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

NOTICE.

Whereas Lewis Craig has sold to me a tract of
land, lying in Jessamine county, containing about
250 acres, being the same that Nathaniel Dunn
now lives on, and part of Wade Mosby's claim—
now I hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing
the same from said Craig, or receiving a title
therefor; same Craig having executed to me a Bond
for a conveyance for said land, which is recorded in
the Jessamine county law office.

E. SINGLETON.
August 1, 1809. c.n.t.p. 3w.

WAS STOLEN

From the house of Edmond Singleton, a few
days since, a French Gold Watch, numbered on
the running work 1687, and numbered in the case
123. A handsome reward will be given for the
discovery of the watch.

August 8, 1809. 2 Sw. c.n.t.p.
Fayette county.

PROSPECTUS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW PA-
PER, TO BE ENTITLED
THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

To be printed weekly at Chillicothe, the present seat
of Government for the state of Ohio.

By PETER PARCELS.

To a liberal and discerning public, who are al-
ways ready to encourage an honest zeal for the
general welfare, and for the preservation of our
rights and liberties, these Proposals are respect-
fully submitted. It is a pleasing reflection to every
true American, that he lives under a republican
government, where the freedom of the Press is re-
alized in all its enjoyments. To preserve and per-
petuate this inestimable blessing, and to contri-
bute as far as possible in support of the genuine
WISDOM principles of '76, is the anxious aim of the
Editor in issuing this Prospectus.

The freedom of the Press is the sacred "Palladium
of liberty," and to exercise this right, un-
molested by favoritism, and unwieldy by the terrors
of the great, is the duty of an independent editor.
In times like the present, when dangers with-
out, and divisions within, pervade the country;
while Europe is crimsoned with the blood of her
citizens, and British intrigue and Gallic conquests
find no limits, it becomes the duty of freemen to
avow their claims, and thro' the medium of the
press, speak TRUTHS to the people, that will be
understood.

The horrid devastations on the eastern contin-
ent, will ever be a warning to the NEW WORLD,
and inculcate the maxim—"United we stand,
divided we fall."

However incredible it may seem, there should be
lurking in the bosom of our country, a private
juncture of "Choice Spirits," who are secretly con-
spiring to revive the fallen hopes of their Leader, and
dividing the republican interest, thereby effect a
separation of the states; it is much to be feared
there is reason for the alarm.—But vigilant to his
duty, the editor will be solicitous to drag the cul-
prit to public view, and in whatever garb he may
appear, to expose him to the vengeance of an indig-
nant people.

It is under a feigned pretence of patriotism, that
men with imposing names often plot the ruin of
their country; and even in our own times, there
are men of this description, who had been high in
the confidence of our government, till their views
were detected.—Ever mindful of his trust, the editor
will beware of such false styled patriots, and
as occasion may require, will

"Beg to make their immortal treasons known."

Having long been concerned in the establish-
ment of the Sciota Gazette, those who have known
that paper, will entertain no doubt of my general
politics. The political principles of the INDE-
PENDENT REPUBLICAN, will be those of
Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, his successor,
whose political labors entitle him to the choicest
affections of the American people.

To those who may favor me with their patron-
age, I publicly avow, that my political principles
are Republican, and that my constant effort shall
be to support the constitution and liberties of my
country. As man is liable to err, I shall claim no
exemption from human frailty; but as my inten-
tions are honorable, my patrons may be assured,
that every error when discovered, shall be speedily
corrected.

The editor will at all times be thankful for the
aid of moral, literary and political productions;
but he will never condescend to become subservient
to the private views of any man. All person-
alities shall be avoided, unless by way of reply to
unwarrantable attacks; in which case, the aggressor
(if worthy of notice) will be holden responsi-
ble.

My object will be to give to my patrons, ex-
tracts of the earliest foreign intelligence; the
common news of the day; all deceit, interesting
& amusing essays and discussions which may be
presented; and from time to time, publish the
proceedings of the national and state legislatures,
so far as they have been, or may be interesting to
the public.

Relying on the assistance of an intelligent gen-
tleman from a neighboring state, and having made
the necessary preparations for a new and elegant
set of type, the work will be executed in the best
style, upon a royal sheet; and should proper
encouragement be given, at the expiration of six
months, the size will be extended to a super-royal.

By conducting the paper upon these principles,
the editor fondly flatters himself with the patron-
age of the honest politician, the agriculturist, me-
chanic, and the man of business.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Independent Republican, will be pub-
lished weekly, on some convenient day, suitable
to the arrival and departure of the different mails.

2. The price will be two dollars and fifty cents
per annum, paid half yearly in advance, or two dol-
lars in advance will be received as the amount of
one year's subscription.

3. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will
be inserted three times for one dollar, & every sub-
sequent insertion twenty five cents—longer ones
in proportion.

4. The editor will commence the publication of
the above paper, on or before the middle of Sep-
tember next.

Chillicothe, August 1st, 1809.

Maps, Prints, &c.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public,
that he has made a contract for a large quantity of
MAPS
of different countries, and a variety of
PRINTS,

which he offers for sale very low for cash, or such
trade as can be agreed on—amongst them are the
following:

Map of the N. W. Territory, Kentucky, New-
England, Gibraltar, North America, Europe, Af-
rica, Italy, West India Islands, Travels of the A-
postles, &c.

John R. Shaw.
Lexington, July 22d, 1809.

Strayed from the subscriber, living
in Georgetown, about the last of April, a pair of
steers, three years old, brindle and white, their
heads turn inwards toward the points; there is very
little difference to be observed between them except
one is a darker brindle than the other. Any per-
son giving information of said steers, so that I get
them again, shall be generously rewarded, and all
reasonable charges paid by

Saml. Shepard.
Georgetown, 19th July, 1809.

Grand Lodge.

THE members of the Grand Lodge of Ken-
tucky are requested to be punctual in their attend-
ance at the Grand Annual Communication, in Lex-
ington, on Wednesday 30th August next, at ten
o'clock, A. M. By order of the M. W. G. M.
Danl. Bradford, Gr. Sec'y.

War Department, July 8, 1809.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

THAT separate proposals will be received at
the office of the Secretary for the Department of
War, until 12 o'clock, at noon of Wednesday the
25th of October next, for the supply of all rations
that may be required for the use of the United
States, from the 1st day of June 1810 inclusive, to
the 1st day of June 1811, within the states, terri-
tories and districts following, viz.

1st, At Niagara, Detroit, Michillimackinac,
Fort Wayne, Chicago and in their immediate vicin-
ities, and at any place or places, where troops are
or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the territory of Michigan.

2nd, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the
states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3rd, At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle
Vue and at any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the state of Ohio and the Illinois, Indiana and
Louisiana territories, except Fort Wayne and Chi-
cago and their immediate vicinities.

4th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the
Mississippi and Orleans territories.

5th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the
district of Maine, and state of New-Hamp-
shire.

6th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the
state of Vermont.

7th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the
state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield
excepted.

8th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the
states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the
state of New-York, Niagara and its dependen-
cies excepted.

10th, At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the state of New-Jersey.

11th, At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the state of Pennsylvania.

12th, At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the states of Maryland and Delaware.

13th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the state of Virginia.

14th, At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the state of North Carolina.

15th, At any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched, or recruited within
the state of South Carolina.

16th, At Oenueque Old Fields, and at any place
or places where troops are or may be stationed,
marched, or recruited within the limits of the state
of Georgia.

17th, Proposals will also be received as afore-
said, for the supply of all rations which may be re-
quired by the United States, for the troops which
are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited
within the town of Springfield in the state of Mas-
sachusetts; and for the armors and other per-
sons employed in the United States' Army at
that place, from the 1st day of June 1810 inclusive,
to the 1st day of June 1811.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter
of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eight-
teen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum,
whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts
of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap,
and one pound and a half of candles, to every hun-
dred rations. The prices of the several com-
ponent parts of the ration shall be specified; but the
United States reserve the right of making such
alterations in the price of the component parts
of the ration as may be required.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at
the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the
troops and that all losses sustained by the depreda-
tions of an enemy, or by means of the troops of
the United States shall be paid by the United
States at the price of the articles captured or de-
stroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or
more persons of creditable characters, and the
certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the
circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the
articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to
the United States, of requiring that none of the sup-
plies, which may be furnished under any of the
proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the sup-
plies, which have been or may be furnished under
contracts, now in force, have been consumed;
and that a supply in advance may be always re-
quired at any of the fixed posts on the sea-board,
or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

W. EUSTIS, Secretary for the
Department of War.

July 10.

THE Trustees of the Franklin
Academy, have finished a large and convenient
house, for the use of a school—a gentleman who
is well qualified to teach the languages and sci-
ences, will meet with liberal encouragement by ap-
plying to the president of the board of trustees.

B. DUKE, P.
Washington, Mason c'ty, August 4th, 1809. 4*

Take Notice,
THAT I forewarn all persons from taking an
assignment on a Bond, given by me to Joseph
Gorwood, in February 1807, for the conveyance of
upwards of forty acres of land, lying in Montgo-
mery county, on Grassy Lick, being a part of Thos.
Buck's 500 acre survey, or purchasing said land
of said Joseph Gorwood, as said bond was frau-
dulently obtained from me, and I am determined
not to comply with the same.

John C. Richardson.
August, 1st 1809. 3t.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 7th July
last, a Negro woman named PHILIS, about 18
years old, large for her age, yellow complexion,
remarkably black, white eyes, and looked all out
of her head—when spoken to, answers perky—had on
when she went off, a blue mussey petticoat, small
wool hat much worn, yellow calicoe jacket and
petticoat, she had several other articles of
clothing but I cannot describe them.—Any person
taking the above described girl and bringing her to
me 1 mile from Bethel meeting house, or securing her
in jail so that I get her again, shall be well re-
warded. It is likely she is about Lexington, or
Jno. H. Morton's.

Fielding Smyther.
Fayette county, August 2, 1809. *tw

REMOVAL.
The subscriber takes this opportunity of re-
turning his most grateful acknowledgements to his
friends and the public in general for the great en-
couragement he has experienced during his resi-
dence in this place, and inform them that he has
removed his cabinet work shop, to the lot on Main
street adjoining Mr. Humphrey's, where all orders
will be punctually executed by the public's humble
Servant.

Robert Wilson.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county, con-
taining 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be
taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and
Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 bar-
rels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica
Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons oil
Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or
approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with
any kind of Covering: Carpenter's and Joiner's
tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prick-
ers and templets, Grooving Plains with and without
arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench
Plains, single and double ironed, Hallowes and
Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description,
Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.
Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to
them, that they will receive the following articles
in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d per pound,
Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 1s 6d per
gallon, country Linen at the usual prices. Any
person availing themselves of the late flag nation
act, passed by the legislature of this state, can
expect no further indulgence than the law will
protect them in.

N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for
home manufacture.

FANCY CHAIRS.

William Challen
respectfully informs
the public, that he
has commenced the
Fancy Chair man-
ufacturing business, next
door to Messrs
Daniel & Charles
Bradford's printing
office, where he will
carry on the above
business with neat-
ness and taste—he
flatters himself that
from the long ex-
perience that he
has had both in Lon-
don and New-York,
that his work will
please those who
may call on him. He
has on hand and
makes Black and
Gold—White & do
—Brown and do—Green and do—Coquelon
and do—Bamboo &c. Likewise Settees to match
any of the above descriptions, all of which will be
made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished
which can be packed to send to any part of the
state, without injuring. He likewise makes Wind-
sor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully re-
ceived and attended to with punctuality and dispatch,
and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.

BLANK BOOKS.

WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.
THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on
the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all
its various branches, at his dwelling house, oppo-
site the Kentucky Insurance office, on Mainstreet. His
customers may depend upon having their work done
in the neatest and best manner. He will
constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record
Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other
kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can
be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the
very best imported paper and materials, on the
lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.

William Essex.
Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1808.

Merchants and others who buy to sell again
can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the
best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS,
on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of
the western country, will be gratefully received
and punctually executed.

Miss Sarah Comstock,
Tailoress, from Providence, Rhode Island,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she
makes gentlemen's apparel of all kinds, and ladies'
dresses—all those who may think proper to favor
her with their custom, may find her at the house
of Lyndon Comstock, Limestone street.

August 3, 1809.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at the Book-Store of
JOHNSON & WARNER,
corner of Main and Mill Streets, Lexington—
Observations on the utility and administration
of purgative medicine in several diseases, by James
Hamilton, M. D.

The Life and Essays of the late Dr. Franklin,
price 75 cents.

They have also just received—
An Essay on the Divine authority of the New-
Testament, by David Bogue, price 1 dollar.

Means of preserving health and preventing
diseases, founded principally on an attention to air
and climate, drink, food, sleep, exercise, clothing,
passion of the mind, and retentions and exertions,
with an appendix containing observations on
bathing, cleanliness and ventilation, and medicine
electricity, and on the abuse of medicine. Re-
commendations by several respectable physicians
of New-York.

Geographical, Statistical and Political amuse-
ment; by which may be obtained a general and
particular knowledge of the United States—in a
series of interesting games, on a map designed for
the purpose. This work is designed as an easy
means of uniting instruction with pleasure, and of
obtaining in an agreeable manner, a familiar ac-
quaintance with the form of the United States, and
of each State and Territory, the relative positions,
and their importance as respects the time of settle-
ment, extent of territory, population, exports, and
number of Senators and Representatives they
are entitled to in the Congress of the Union; their
islands, lakes, bays, rivers, cities, towns, villages,
and most striking natural curiosities; the latitude,
longitude, and population of the principal towns;
notices of their history and improvements, &c. &c.
By arranging the whole into a series of interest-
ing games, it is intended to induce the youthful
uninformed mind to an acquaintance with species
of information highly useful, but which can be ac-
quired in no other way, without careful and as-
siduous application. \$2 50

A peep into the sports of youth, ornamented
with fifty-five copperplate engravings. 19 cents.

Fables, moral and interesting, adapted for the
use of children, by Abm Baldwin; ornamented
with a large number of handsome cuts. 37 1-2
cents.

Commentaries on the laws of England, by Sir
W. Blackstone, with the last corrections, notes,
and additions, by Edward Curstian, Esq. 4 vol.

A treatise on Martial Law, and Court Martial,
as practised in the United States of America,
published by order of the Military Philo-sophical
society, by A. Macombe, Esq. \$3 75.

The Shareholders in the Madison Hemp
and Flax Spinning Company are requested to meet
at Wm. Satterwhite's tavern on Tuesday the 22d
inst at 10 o'clock, in order to chuse a director in
the room of Mr. Luke Luke resigned.

By order of the President,
THOMAS JANUARY, Sec.
Lexington, August 8th, 1809. 3t

Taken up by Simeon Frost, living in Jessamine
county, near Mount-pleasant Meeting house, one
day Horse, four years old, fourteen hands and
a half high, a small star in his forehead, and branded
on the near shoulder, thus R and has some white
on both hind feet, appraised to twelve pounds.

Manah Singleton.

Kentucky Hall.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for past
favours, respectfully informs the gentlemen
of Kentucky and the public in general that
he has returned to his old land on the bank of
the Monongahala, sign of the Fountain, lately
occupied by Mr. John Kerr, where he hopes
by keeping the best of Liquors, an attentive
and obliging Officer and every other neces-
sary accommodation to receive a share of the pub-
lic patronage.

Tbos. Ferree.
Pittsburgh May 12th, 1809. 6t.